

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

JONES TO AID LINDBERGH IN RAIL-AIR LINE

Famous "Casey" to Make Study of Airports in Europe

CHICAGO PLACED ON FIRST "FEEDER"

Colonel Denies He Has Financial Interest in New Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Charles S. (Casey) Jones, vice-president of the Curtiss Flying Service and one of the pioneer commercial pilots in the United States, has been appointed a member of the technical committee of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., according to an announcement just made here by C. M. Keys, president of the company.

Mr. Jones will serve on the committee under Col. Charles Lindbergh, its chairman. These two fliers will be part of the group of pilots and technical experts who will be in charge of the details of the company's scheme to establish a 48-hour air and rail passenger service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Coincident with the announcement of Mr. Jones' appointment, Mr. Keys made known the selection of the route on which the first "feeder line" to the new transcontinental system will be operated. The main air-rail route will connect New York and Los Angeles. The first "feeder line" to be established will join the transcontinental route at Columbus, O., from whence it will extend to Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

To Supervise Technical Work

In connection with the appointment of Colonel Lindbergh and Mr. Jones upon the technical committee, Mr. Keys enumerated some of the questions this group will be called upon to determine in connection with the new service. Details of aircraft construction, of radio operation in connection with the air-planes, meteorology, air routes and airmen will be placed in their hands, he said.

Mr. Jones will leave for Europe within a week. Mr. Keys added, to make a study of airports there. He will visit Le Bourget, near Paris; Tempelhof, near Berlin, and Croydon, near London, and the headquarters of the Royal Dutch Air Lines in Amsterdam.

Amplifying his statements in connection with his post as chairman of the technical committee of the T. A. T., Colonel Lindbergh has just made it plain that he expects to continue to give his services to all projects which, in his opinion, would advance aviation.

"I have accepted an appointment as chairman of the technical committee of the Transcontinental Air Transport, in charge of all technical details," he said in a formal statement.

Lindbergh as Adviser

This connection will not preclude my interest in other matters pertaining to aviation. I expect to devote whatever amount of time is necessary for the proper organization and operation of the system.

"My position with the T. A. T. is in relation of a technical adviser, and carries the responsibility for proper organization and equipment of the air lines.

"I believe the next important step in the progress of American aviation

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Police High School Opened in Hungary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Budapest

A DECREE has just been issued providing for the better education of police officers in Hungary. A secondary school at Fünfkirchen has been converted into a police high school, which will open in September.

More than 100 scholarships have been granted by the State, and the holders of the same will attend the prescribed courses for at least one year.

The aim of the movement is to train men for all the protective forces of the State, including the gendarmerie, river and customs house guards, as well as the ordinary police force, and to improve the standard of education among those at present in these services.

NEW PRODUCTS CALLED ANSWER TO 'SATURATION'

Adapting Output to New Uses Is Way Out for Textile Trade, Engineers Hear

The textile industry can dispel any supposed "saturation point" for its products as other industries in the United States have done by fitting their output to new demands, believes James W. Cox Jr. of New York City, who presided over a meeting of the textile division of the American Society of Technical Engineers in Boston at which cotton mill engineers from many states met to discuss solutions for serious problems confronted by their industry.

Mr. Cox declared the textile firms which have continued most successful in the change from a seller's to a buyer's market since the war are those which keep definite, constant engineering control over their production and adjust it to changes in customers' wants. His appearance at the session called into notice an article by him in the Textile World.

Other industries have proven that when a product is made which fills a human need, at a price available to the majority of people, there is practically no such thing as a saturation point for that product," he wrote.

"If a new and better product is made, the former product has not reached a saturation point, it has reached an elimination point. With new constructive ideas in manufacture and selling, new products will be produced and the saturation point for textiles in general, not individual products, will vanish into the horizon," he cited. Rayon, asbestos and mechanical fabrics as new products which offer opportunities to the industry.

Probably the greatest concern of democratic government in this so-called "machine age" in the United States should be to bring technical skills to bear on the solution of political questions. Dexter S. Kimball, dean of engineering at Cornell University, said in an address to the meeting.

Dean Kimball pointed out that the last two centuries or less have seen a development from handicraft tools to power lathes big enough to machine a cylinder 14 feet across, and from a few small electrical generators to a total electric power output in the United States capable of doing more work than could be done by the muscular effort of all the men in the world.

"In a simple handicraft civilization the fundamental of democratic government was that one man's opinion was as good as another's in all matters political," he continued.

"A large number of our problems of today, social, economic and political, have a technical background," he mentioned. Legislation on water power, farm relief and flood control, "one of the greatest problems, therefore, is to bring to the aid of governmental bodies the technical advice and knowledge of our professional groups."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

An Ounce of Beans and an Egg, Please

New 5 and 10 Grocery Stores Will Sell You a Potato and Slice of Ham, Too

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Two potatoes, one egg, a sixteenth-of-a-pound of butter and a half-slice of ham."

Not Only Clearer in Thought, Says Sponsor for Boys, but More Loyal

Boys at Hull House Pottery Factory Producing Bowls, Plates, and Characters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
BRUSSELS—A new wage agreement to continue until Dec. 31 has been reached between the employers and men of the Belgian coal industry.

The market, which is just off Broadway and near the theatrical district, is especially designed to meet the requirements of families whose employment is conducted without an ice box, an oven, or similar conveniences. By patronizing the new shop they can purchase just sufficient for one meal and have nothing left over.

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Boys at Hull House Pottery Factory Producing Bowls, Plates, and Characters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Bowls, plates, and characters are the product of a pottery factory at Hull House. The former boy "gangsters," now self-respecting pottery molders, are not exhibiting at the Women's World's Fair here, but the other wares of the factory are on display.

How the immigrant boys of the settlement neighborhood, most of them Italians and Mexicans, became interested in clay modeling, was told by Miss Myrtle M. French, director of the Hull House kiln and an instructor at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Many of the boys were artistic, she knew, but the idea prevailed among them that art was effeminate. To counteract this notion, she induced men, some of them native Americans of the professional classes, others Mexicans, who had made pottery in their native villages, to come to work in the Hull House shop for their own pleasure. She took care that the windows were left open so the boys of the neighborhood could look in. The result was what she hoped for.

Boys with a real love for the work entered the classes. They were all

BISHOPS NAMED BY METHODISTS AT CONFERENCE

Fund of \$15,000 Voted for Work of Commission on Peace Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Two of the three bishops to be chosen by the Methodist General Conference were elected in the course of six ballots Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Raymond J. Wade, of Chicago, chosen on the second ballot, and the Rev. Dr. James C. Baker, of Urbana, Ill., on the sixth. Bishop-elect Wade was formerly a Methodist minister in Illinois, but for several years has been secretary of the World Service Commission of the denomination which distributes \$40,000,000 annually of Methodist benevolence. For two quadrenniums he has been secretary of the general conference.

Bishop-elect Baker has become known both in church and educational circles as director of the Wesley Foundation in the University of Illinois. For the last 20 years he has been engaged in student work, and was one of the principal leaders in the church to stay with the student through a specially adapted type of religious organization during the years of intellectual readjustment.

Service of Consecration

Where these new bishops are to serve is not now determined, but their appointments will be made by the episcopal committee. A service of consecration will be held Sunday afternoon for the two newly elected bishops, and a third one to be chosen when any of the remaining names being considered receives a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. The choices lie, apparently, between the Rev. Dr. L. O. Hartman of Boston, editor of Zion's Herald, and the Rev. Dr. James M. Dray, a pastor in Scranton, Pa., with Dr. Hartman's chances somewhat more favorable.

Peace advocates here greatly rejoice when an annual appropriation of \$15,000 was made to maintain the office of the newly created office of executive secretary of peace education. "Too often have we spoken in ringing resolutions. Now we are actually doing something to create peace sentiment," was the sentiment expressed by several speakers.

Protest to Postmaster-General

Further antagonism to the policy of canceling stamps with advertising of Citizens' Military Training Camps was expressed in speeches which resulted in ordering telegrams to Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, the sentiments of the conference.

While some were opposed in general to the training camps, the action of the conference was based upon the possibility of misunderstanding upon the part of other na-

An Interpreter of the Orient



MISS HELEN KIDUK KIM
Now in the United States as Delegate to the Methodist General Conference at Kansas City, Mo. Miss Kim is Dean of Ewha College, the Only College for Women in Korea. She Represented That Country at the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu in 1927. Miss Kim Holds Degrees from Wesleyan University of Ohio and Boston University.

Classical Music Leads Organists' Chapter Recitals

W. A. Wolf Re-elected Head of the Pennsylvania Organization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
READING, Pa.—Emphasis was placed upon classical and other higher forms of music, as contrasted with jazz and syncopation, in recitals which formed the major features of the three-day convention of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the National Association of Organists.

Although no formal discussion of jazz music was engaged in, the program for the various recitals were devoted almost entirely to the more conventional compositions. Selections played by a group of visiting organists covered a wide range of both musical structure and interpretation.

Theater and church organs were used during the recital, which officially opened the convention looking to the formation of a Boston Boys' Work Council.

The Rotary, Kiwanis, American Legion, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Boy Scouts, Community Service, Inc., Boston Boys' Club and other organizations were represented with delegations empowered to proffer any assistance required to put upon an immediately effective basis an expanded pattern of work among boys in Boston and its neighborhoods.

Judge Jones emphatically reiterated his confidence in the boys and girls of today and said that the formation four years ago of the International Council had resulted in a widespread tendency among business and professional men in the United States and abroad to give more freely of their time and earnest study to showing boys how to grow up into worthy manhood.

"We must develop that sort of leadership," he said, "which will inspire young people to follow the examples of those who are naturally striving to make the world a better place in which to live and who are patterning the way to higher conception of living by respecting and obeying the law."

"Since 1924 steady progress has been made in laying a foundation for a great structure of service. The natural and imperative requirement now is the development of a greater number of real leaders in every community; to such organizations as the Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis and others.

"The growth of an active interest in solid men of the community, who understand the tests of character and can interpret them to youth in its own terms, is at once a necessity for the future of the work and a privilege for the men called on to serve."

William Lewis Butcher of New York, executive secretary of the International Council, made some suggestions for the adapting of the proposed Boston organization to the specific needs of its community; he pointed to the necessity of encouraging and cultivating the present trend toward cleaner sports, the provision of wholesome amusements and the upholding of examples of sterling manhood.

The influence spread to his companions, for he called out the undesirable from his "bunch" and demanded a higher standard of those that remained. He is now a reliable leader after he found out that he was good at modeling developed so much self-respect that Hull House residents commented upon his improved appearance.

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man to name the delegates. This assured selection of dry delegates. Mr. Moody then was elected chairman of the Texas delegation.

Pointing to the adoption of a state platform demanding a dry plank in the national party platform and a dry candidate for President, Governor Moody said that, as far as he was concerned, the state delegation never should vote for Governor Smith. However, he said, should the New York Governor be nominated at Houston in June, he would urge Texas Democrats to support him.

MASSACHUSETTS WET INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, has requested the Massachusetts Legislature in a special message to investigate charges of violations of liquor laws within the State House building. While the text of the message will not be made public until it is read in the House of Representatives Monday, the Governor has said it includes recommendations for a hearing, at which testimony may be taken under oath.

The Senate Committee on Rules held an interview with William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who told the clerical committeeade demands for an inquiry of the House will hold a public hearing Friday to receive any evidence regarding conduct of members of the House, it has been announced.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL VISIT ENDS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ANGORA—The official visit of the Afghan sovereigns has terminated, but the King and Queen will remain here incognito a few days in a villa put at their disposal by a member of the National Assembly. On their return to Constantinople they will be entertained at the Dolma Bagche Palace.

Tonight at the Pops

Ballet Suite Gluck-Gevaert, Air for G String Bach
Overture to "Leone" No. 4 Beethoven
Overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
"Scarlettiana," Suite (after D. Scarlatti) Casella
Ball from "Die Fledermaus" Verdi
Prelude to Act III, "Traviata" Verdi
Overture to "Sicilian Vespers" Verdi

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, British Officers' Club, Hotel Westminster & May dinner, Zonta Club of Boston, Entertainment and dance, Dr. William Dowell Concert in Fetedo, N. H., Steinert Hall, 8.
Annual Banquet, New England Street-Railroad Club, speakers and entertainment, Copely-Plaza, 6:30.
Presentation of "Drums of Oude" and "Oude" by the Boston Civic Guard under the direction of Frederick Packard of the Harvard faculty, assisted by William Fahey and Miss Lydia Waterford, House, Custer, 14, John Elliot Square, Roxbury, 8.
Boston, C. A. Huntington, Avery, and the Royal Triangle Trio, lobby, 4.
"Young Men's Citizenship Forum" program, Boston, 7.
Talk by Prof. Dean Peabody Jr. on "Privileges of Membership in the A. M. A. Appalachian Mountain Club, clubhouse, 6:30.
Dinner, Unitarian Festival, Hotel Statler, 6:30.
Lecture auspices Professional Women's Club, Hotel Statler, 8.
Class night exercises, Sargent School, 8.
Meeting of San Souci of the Girls' College, talk by Prof. Andre Koszai of Strassburg University, Packard Hall, 8.
Sports Banquet, Society of Arts and Crafts, 3 Ion Street, 8.
First annual May Party, Middlesex Italian Club, Hotel Fritz Carlton, Women's Democratic Club, Hotel Hotel, 7:30.
Dinner, Somerville School Committee, Elks Hotel, 8.
School Class of 1901, Dinner, Elm School, open to the public through May 26.
Play given by Stone & Webster Company employees, Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street, 8:15.
Theater, Hollis—The Good Hope, 8:15.
Majestic—Good News, 8:15.
Tremont—Fair Company, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Brookline Birds Sing, Carlton Path, 6:30. Winchester Highlanders meet at the North Dam at 6 a. m.
Demonstration lecture on hydroponics for amateur gardeners by Mrs. Margaret Weimer Heywood, Home Information Center, 53 Park Square Building, 2:30.
"At Home" to meet Honorable Esther M. Andrews of the Governor's Council, 11.

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STABILIZATION OF THE FRANC ANTICIPATED

Raymond Poincaré Is Expected to Take This Step Probably Next July

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Though Raymond Poincaré keeps his secret regarding the date of the stabilization of the French franc, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands from well-informed sources that the Premier is now contemplating the final step at a comparatively early date, probably in July. No change in the value of the franc is anticipated, but to prevent speculation a certain procedure will be followed. The members of the new Parliament will receive notice of a night's sitting after the Bourse has closed. If possible, an evening preceding a day on which the Bourse and the banks are closed will be chosen. At this midnight meeting the Chamber of Deputies would be asked to ratify the Government's decision. No difficulty can arise so far as can be foreseen.

Thus will France find itself in the possession of a stable currency. M. Poincaré has hesitated, but various considerations appear to have decided him that the period of indecision cannot be prolonged much longer. The success, which was overwhelming in the new loan to which after a few days 10,000,000 francs was subscribed and which had been closed against cash subscribers determined M. Poincaré, though it is not likely that he will act until the loan has been finally allocated, and this must take several weeks.

No Foreign Loans Needed

Competent services have reported to him that all technical preliminaries are fulfilled and the fiat may go forth any time. Especially does France pride itself on the fact that it needs no foreign loans for this purpose. It may accept for other purposes American and other offers which are now made, but for the first time since the war a European country proclaims its total independence of foreign assistance in the final stages of its monetary restoration.

Even England was supported by the Federal Reserve Bank. Germany was helped to its feet by an international loan in connection with the Dawes plan. Australia and India and other defeated countries were patronized by the League of Nations. Belgium, Poland and Italy utilized banking credits and foreign loans. France, by its policy of national unity, under M. Poincaré, accumulated immense resources. The embargo which was put upon an American loan to France really rendered France a great service.

French Credits Not Opposed

Nobody will ever understand France who does not realize that it will not submit to pressure. Rather than be forced to ratify the Mellon-Berenger accord, France preferred to forgo American financial aid. Thus it learned to manage without, and now there is cause for satisfaction in the American public which, recognizing that the Washington Government is no longer opposed to American credits to France.

By a coincidence Benjamin Strong is passing through Paris. France politely replies: "It has been presumed that given the gold holdings of the Banque de France we can assure the convertibility of bank notes into gold without soliciting external cooperation." When one thinks of the apparently disastrous situation in July, 1926, one cannot but be struck by the extraordinary relativity of the case, which has been demonstrated on many occasions but has never been more strikingly demonstrated than on this occasion.

ITALIAN COLONIES MAKING PROGRESS

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian Minister of the Colonies, Signor Federzoni, made a detailed statement in the Chamber of

Deputies when the colonial estimates were discussed. The Minister announced that the military operations undertaken in January last, with the object of establishing contact by land between Cyrenaica and Tripolitania had been successfully terminated.

During the past year, the Italian-African colonies have made great progress, particularly in their agricultural development, while the possibility of finding there an outlet for Italian workers with their families was now receiving the greatest attention on the part of the local authorities. Similar progress, the Minister stated, was manifest in the colonies of Somaliland and Erythria.

Italia Cruises Over North Pole

General Nobile Constantly in Touch With Mothership Citta di Milano

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
OSLO—The dirigible Italia, commanded by Gen. Umberto Nobile, passed over the north pole last night, according to a telegram received here. At the pole, General Nobile was scheduled first to alight from the airship and afterward to take the position and depth measurements.

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (P)—General Nobile kept in constant communication with the mother ship Citta di Milano here as the dirigible Italia made its way under his command to the pole, some 750 miles north of here. At 1:20 a. m., almost 22 hours after the start of the venture, he wirelessed that the airship was over the north pole.

The flag of Italy and Milan and various souvenirs were dropped on the immediately after the souvenirs were dropped, the airship sent wireless greetings to King Victor Emmanuel, Benito Mussolini and General Nobile's wife by wireless through the Citta di Milano.

ROME (P)—King Victor Emmanuel received a message from General Nobile, reading as follows: "From the north pole, the crew of the Italia sends reverent thought to your Majesty."

Another message was received by Benito Mussolini reading as follows: "Today (Thursday) at 1:20 o'clock, the flag of Italy once more was spread to the breeze over the polar ice."

THREE GIRL SCOUTS WIN GOLDEN EAGLET

One, a Factory Worker, Too Busy to Be Photographed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gerda Burck, a factory worker who was "too busy to stop to be photographed"; Helen Stanley and Rebecca Stern, all of New York, have just won the highest award the Girl Scout organization can bestow—the Golden Eagle. The presentation has been made to them by Mrs. Louis G. Myrick, commissioner of the Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts, at ceremonies held at the American Museum of Natural History.

The three girls have excelled in the high quality of their service in the home, church, and community. They have passed the most important test of eligibility, having won the special letter of commendation which is sent out from the national headquarters of the Girl Scouts. This is a citation for character chiefly, and is given to those who best interpret the Girl Scout laws in their everyday living.

In addition to the letter of recommendation, each has won her 23 merit badges. In other words she has proved worthy in a variety of fields which includes athletics, child nursing, cooking, dressmaking, home-making, laundering, economics and citizenship.

The Tribune

WINNIPEG

"It's remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

ROME—The Italian Minister of the Colonies, Signor Federzoni, made a detailed statement in the Chamber of

Whistler and Morse Take Places in Artists' Hall of Remembrance

Hardships of Early Painters Stressed in Unveiling at New York University

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Busts of James Abbott MacNeill Whistler and Samuel Finley Breese Morse have been just unveiled in the Hall of Remembrance of American Artists in the rotunda of the Gould Memorial Library of New York University.

Presentation of the busts was under the auspices of the National Academy of Design and the Whistler Memorial Committee. The ceremonies were attended by a distinguished gathering, including artists, architects, and members of the council of the National Academy of Design. W. Francklyn Paris, director of the Hall of Remembrance, presided.

The bust of Morse was presented by Cass Gilbert, president of the council of the National Academy of Design, on behalf of the academy. He spoke briefly on Morse's career, emphasizing his work as a professor of art at New York University, as an artist and as founder and first president of the academy.

The bust just unveiled was the first complete bust ever made of the Morse bust made by Horatio Greenough, the sculptor, in 1841.

Presentation of Whistler's bust was made by Edward G. Kennedy, honorary president of the Whistler Memorial Committee, in the absence of Royal Cortissoz, chairman of the committee of honor of the Hall of Remembrance. The bust is the work of Edmund Quinn.

The gifts were accepted on behalf of the university by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Bush.

In the opening exercises, Mr. Paris reviewed the struggles of early artists in the United States, and declared that much unjust criticism had been launched at many students who had made valuable contributions to American art.

"While it is true that Mexico and Lima had academies of art long before New York or Philadelphia," he said, "and while no public gallery of art existed in the city of New York until 1867, the reproach that ours is a material country may easily be refuted by pointing out the achievements in the field of art of a great many Americans, who worshipped beauty and strove valiantly to reproduce it at a time when the United States as a Nation was only a few days old."

"West and Copley, while they prospered and achieved their fame in England, were natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and John Trumbull, Gilbert Stuart, Edward G. Malbone, Washington Allston, Thomas Sully, Charles R. Leslie, C. Wilson Pearle, and Robert Fulton practiced their art in these benighted states."

The Hall of Remembrance of American Artists is in no way connected with the Hall of Fame of New York University, although both are located on the university campus. The Hall of Remembrance includes only artists.

"ALICE" SAILS FOR AMERICA

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, who sailed from Southampton for New York on the Majestic with the original MSS. of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," said that he had spent £10,000,000 in 20 years in Europe on art and literary treasures. Prices were soaring on account of heavy purchases. He still regarded England as the treasure-house of the world.

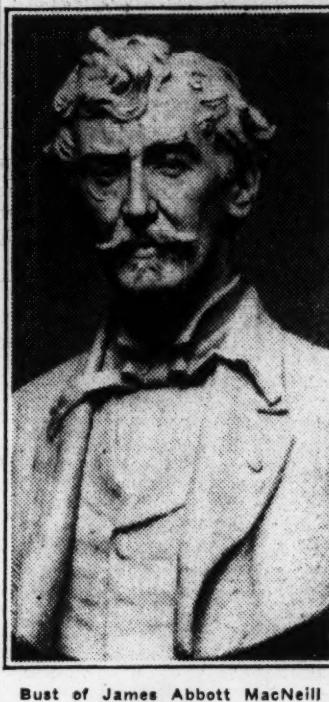
The three girls have excelled in the high quality of their service in the home, church, and community. They have passed the most important test of eligibility, having won the special letter of commendation which is sent out from the national headquarters of the Girl Scouts. This is a citation for character chiefly, and is given to those who best interpret the Girl Scout laws in their everyday living.

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The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

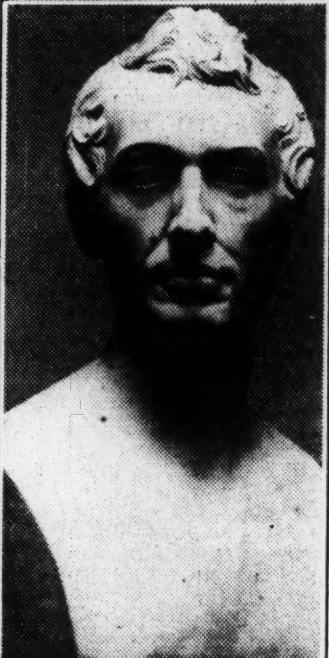
E. D. ATTIX, Knoxville, Tenn.

New Study of Whistler



Bust of James Abbott MacNeill Whistler

Honored as Artist



Bust of Telegraph's Inventor, Samuel Finley Breese Morse

HISTORIC DWELLING TO BE HOME FOR BOYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Additional recognition of the faithful services to youth of W. J. Warrington, founder of the Warrington Boys' Home, of this city is seen in the recent donation of a historic residence at 1738 Coliseum Street for this work. The house given to the Warrington

The house given to the Warrington

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ATTACH TO WINDOW CASING

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Rocket Explosions Propel Motor-Car at Great Speed

Solution Is Sought of Flying in the Highest Altitude of the Atmosphere

BERLIN (AP)—The "Opel Rocket Car," proposed forward by the explosion of rockets placed in the rear of the machine, was demonstrated for the first time on the Avus Speedway, attaining a speed variously estimated at 100 miles an hour. Fritz von Opel was at the wheel.

The car started with a terrific roar, emitting a sheet of flame and a cloud of yellow smoke as the successive rockets exploded. The machine gained momentum as one rocket after another, all of uniform power, was shot off, the car taking a lunge forward every time a fresh rocket exploded.

Von Opel said that the machine was not intended to revolutionize motoring, but was a practical step toward a solution of the problem of flying at a terrific speed through the highest altitudes of the earth's atmospheric strata, with the object of making a flight between Europe and America within a few hours or encircling the earth within a day.

A motor-driven airplane, he said, ceases to be effective at the highest altitudes because of inability to carry a requisite amount of oxygen. This obstacle, he said, can be overcome by the rocket system from which he said was discovered in an old Latin manuscript of 1420. Herr von Opel did not try for speed, although he said that during recent trials at Ruessehellenheim-on-the-Main, with a driveless motorcar, a speed of 430 miles per hour was attained for a few seconds.

He is of the opinion that there is practically no limit to the speed which could be reached by the new machine, which has the appearance of the ordinary racing car, except that the back part consists of a steel chamber with 12 round openings, out of which penetrate the steel pipes from which the rockets are discharged.

Rockets are connected with the pipes and are linked up on an auto switchboard, and are controlled from the driver's seat. The rockets are discharged by means of an electric switch. The drawback to the new invention is that each rocket costs a small fortune.

Sunday Baseball's Effects Debated

Women Voters Hear Opposing Views on Question Likely to Appear on Ballot

Sunday baseball was debated before the final session of the convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in view of initiated legislation which probably will come before the voters at the next state election.

"If you let down the bars for professional baseball, you will then be asked to lower the barriers for prize fights," asserted Harold D. Wilson, representing the Lord's Day League, who warned against permitting any entering wedge for commercialization of the Sabbath.

The bill to permit professional sports on Sunday was upheld by the Rev. Paul A. Sterling of Melrose, a retired clergymen who urged that the workingman who wishes to see a game of professional baseball on his only day off is as much entitled to that recreation as are the wealthy to their golf and motoring.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, director of the New England region of the league, presented the five planks on international co-operation, efficiency in government, public welfare in government, living costs and the legal status of women, which the organization seeks to have included in the political party platform and encouraged the Massachusetts delegates to interview convention delegates on the subject.

Petty Violations Bill Is Defeated

Massachusetts Senate Hesitates to Give More Power to Motor Registrar

Legislation designed to provide for disposal of old motor vehicles and offenses in Massachusetts without criminal court record and formally met defeat in the State Senate after passage by the House of Representatives. The bill was voted down upon objections that it would give

undue authority and responsibility to the State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The measure, drafted from recommendations by the Judicial Council, sought to enforce driving regulations primarily through control of the motorist's operating license, directing police officers to report violations first to the registrar who should decide whether prosecution should be made. A second section, approved by some senators who disapproved the first, provided that penalties might be paid to the clerk of the court without appearing for trial and without a criminal record.

The Senate refused enactment also to a bill proposing to levy an excise tax on automobiles in lieu of the general property tax which has been avoided by persons who do not take delivery of new cars until just after the tax date, April 1. The main point urged against the bill was that its adoption at this time might add to sentiment against the recently adopted gasoline tax and jeopardize that measure in a referendum.

Starting Taxicab Meter Involves Point of Ethics

Question Is Discussed Before National Conference of Weights and Measures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The National Conference on Weights and Measures discussed testing and calibrating all types of measures from taxicab meters to grocers' scales at its session.

Interest of the taxicab passenger are not adversely affected if taximeters are driven from rear wheels instead of front, Ralph W. Smith, Bureau of Standards, said. Spinning the rear wheels of a taxicab on icy or wet streets would not cause enough over-registration to justify refusal of its installation.

The matter was important, he said, because in New York alone some \$150,000,000 annually is spent on taxicab fares. Mr. Smith said a conscientious driver should refuse to throw his meter flag until the cab left the curb, without charging the passenger for the mileage absorbed in getting out of a snowdrift.

Increasing Gas Receipts

W. T. Henrichson, meter inspector, Division of Weights and Measures, Texas, gave revelations of testing of home electric, water and gas meters of interest to householders. In one Texas city where the city council refused a gas company's petition for an increase in gas rates, the company speeded up every meter in the city, he said, thereby increasing gross receipts about 25 per cent.

"It is impossible to calibrate and keep the meters absolutely correct," Mr. Henrichson said. In the first year of testing, he said, 30 per cent of meters were found incorrect, 16 per cent slow and 14 per cent fast. Since state inspection began, conditions have improved.

Consumers Get Benefit

A larger number of meters are slow than fast, he said. This means they register to the benefit of the consumer. Small companies neglect their meters, he said. One company on the verge of bankruptcy was found with 25 per cent of meters which failed to register at all and a still larger percentage which failed to measure the full amount.

In another case a company substituted lean gas for rich gas so that although the meters read accurately for volume, the consumers failed to get equivalent heat. This was the same as speeding up meters about 74 per cent.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The 23 universities of Canada had a total registration last year of 42,546 students—26,559 men and 15,977 women. The total registration in universities and colleges was 57,164, of which 18,375 were women. There were 4,263 on the teaching staff, of which 928 were part time.

BALTIMORE, MD.—

Neills

CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON

BALTIMORE

The Quality

Store

of Baltimore

— and a mighty

pleasant place

to shop.

BALTIMORE

Established 1825

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The Rug Store

Summer

Rugs

Imported Algerian

THE BEST MAKES

VARIOUS STYLES

POPULAR PRICES

McDowell & Co.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—

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ACTIVE GROWTH IS PREDICTED IN AIRPLANE FIELD

Bank Survey Finds Manufacturer of Planes Increasing Rapidly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — Aeronautical authorities expect that 10,000 airplanes will be manufactured in the United States this year, or more than four times the production in 1927, according to a survey just completed by the New York Trust Company.

The survey included a summary of commercial aviation in both the United States and Europe, and is intended to show the lines along which aeronautics are developing on both sides of the Atlantic.

In Europe, the survey declares, the extent and traffic of passenger air lines has exceeded that of the United States. This country, however, has more commercial airplanes than any European nation, and has the airmail service to a hitherto unequalled degree.

Germany maintains 73 air lines, which are either controlled by or affiliated with the Lufthansa, the study shows. These lines have received a \$6,835,000 government subsidy, it was added. German air lines carry the greatest number of passengers of any air system in 1926, according to the figures; its air lines having transported 56,268 persons during the year.

Four chief companies handle the flying in France, where a \$3,170,000 subsidy is provided, the report shows. French air passenger traffic in 1926 is given as 18,800 persons.

In Great Britain the Imperial Airways, Ltd., which was granted a monopoly by the Government, will control the aviation development until 1939, according to the survey. The Government aid to this project in 1927 and 1928 totaled \$1,200,000.

The total number of commercial and civil airplanes in Germany, France, England and Italy is 1877, for the four countries combined. In the United States the total number of commercial and civil airplanes is 3230. There are 78 airplane factories in the four European countries. In the United States there are 103.

Production of airplanes in 1927, the survey continues, is conservatively estimated at 2363, which was twice the production of 1926. The manufacture of engines will be inadequate to meet the demand, the survey declares.

\$100 PAID FOR NINEPENNY STAMP

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Some of the British Empire's most curious stamps—Natal's first issue—rare, as well as the plainest postage, were sold at the *Chancery Lane auction rooms*. "The day was made," explained a London philatelist, "and with them simply embossed different colored papers, placing them on issue on June 1, 1857."

The prices ranged from £8 for a three-penny to £1,000 for a nine-penny selling stamp. In this connection it will be recalled that the plainer the stamp the higher is the price. The "record stamp" of British Guiana, which sold for £7300, was set up and printed in a Georgetown newspaper office. The chief part of the design consisted of the three-masted schooner which usually decorated the head of the shipping column.

COUNTY UNITS TO HELP MAINE TAKE INVENTORY

AUGUSTA, Me.—A network of county committees which will keep residents of the State in touch with the program of the Maine Development Commission and will then a part of the "stock-taking" task on which Maine is embarking, is being formed less than 48 hours after the close of the economic conference at Bangor. This important piece of organization is the first direct product of the conference.

The success of the deliberations just ended, at which 15 experts have given Maine residents their advice on the State's agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industry, recreation, commerce and education, has led Clarence C. Stetson, chairman of the commission, to prepare to make the economic conference an annual event.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Anna L. Dietrich, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Julia Kessler, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. Pamela R. Wardlaw, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Lovina M. Waldrup, Lansing, Mich.
David S. Robb, Winnipeg, Can.

Mrs. Koenig, Park Ridge, Ill.
Miss Kathleen O'Conor, Bath, Eng.

Miss Ada Mary Scobell, Bath, Eng.
Miss Joanne E. Tappan, New Garden,

Miss A. Estelle Dyer, Wilmette, Ill.
Miss Isabella Fanning, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Gertrude Mercer, Victoria, Can.

Miss Helen Nichol, Victoria, Can.

Mrs. A. E. W. Hazzard, Can. Twp., S. Afr.

Mrs. Alice S. Hazzard, Can. Twp., S. Afr.

Mrs. Lydia K. Hormann, New York City.

Mrs. J. J. Kinninmont, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. John L. Martin, White River Junction, Vt.

Miss Mary E. McGuire, Cleveland, O.

Miss Mary E. McGuire, Cincinnati, O.

Miss May A. Leib, Altoona, Pa.

Mrs. Catherine French, Cleveland, O.

Miss Mary C. van der Mey, Breda, Holland.

Miss Marie Hissink, The Hague, Holland.

Miss Judith Merrick, Pittsfield, Mass.

Arthur W. Nesbit, Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Emma R. Bolen, Hutchinson, Kan.

Mrs. Lucretia H. Hubbard, Chicago, Ill.

Miss M. T. McLean, New York City.

Miss Laura J. Varney, Middleton, Can.

Miss Daisie Braund, Denver, Colo.

Miss Mary M. Chapman, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Duncan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. R. W. Bell, Walla Walla, Wash.

Jones to Aid Lindbergh in Rail-Air Line

(Continued from Page 1)

will be the inauguration of extensive passenger transportation. Consequently, I have become actively identified with the Transcontinental Air Transport."

Although he declined to discuss the question of financial remuneration for his services with the Transcontinental system Colonel Lindbergh declared he would receive no stock in the new company and that if he decided to own any he would do so for it."

He will continue as a director of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, he said, and for the present, will make the func offices his headquarters.

CROSS-COUNTRY BUS LINE

While plans for a transcontinental rail and air transport system have been going forward, plans for a motor coach line from coast to coast has been in the process of formation here. Announcement has just been made of an offer of stock in the American Motor Transportation Company by a brokerage firm, the company being a consolidation of numerous independent lines which, linked together, will form a route across the continent.

The company has as its nucleus the California Transit Company, W. E. Travis, its president, being chief executive of the new holding company which will take over the operating rights of the lines which go to form the new company. The route which such a stage would follow, as indicated by the lines taken over, includes Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, following, to an extent, the route determined upon for the air-mail transcontinental lines.

LOAN CASE GOES TO WORLD COURT

France and Brazil Agree to Submit Currency Dispute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The French Government has notified the World Court of International Justice through the French legation in this city of the special agreement concluded by the Brazilian and French Governments at Rio de Janeiro on Aug. 27, 1927, regarding the submission to the Court of a dispute as to whether coupons and bonds drawn for redemption of the Brazilian federal loans 5 per cent 1909 (Port of Pernambuco), 4 per cent 1910, and 4 per cent 1911, should be paid or refunded to the French holders in gold or in paper francs.

The time allowed for the filing of the case and counter-case of the governments concerned is two months for the French Government and three months for the Brazilian Government, having regard to the greater difficulties of the latter Government in communicating with the Court.

M. Baudouin, assistant adviser to the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will act for France.

WILL INVITE CANADIANS TO MUSIC CONVENTION

Mr. and Mrs. William Arms Fisher are leaving Boston for Quebec, where there will be gathered the Canadian Folk Song and Handcraft Festival. They will go at the special invitation of Eustis Key, chairman of the festival, and G. M. Gibbons, musician, lecturer, and festival promoter.

As first vice-president of the National Federation of Music Clubs and convention chairman for its biennial convention to be held in Boston in 1929, Mrs. Fisher will speak and do other work in connection with that event. Mr. Fisher goes as educator and composer. Mrs. Fisher expects to visit Montreal, Toronto, and probably Winnipego, in the interest of the Boston biennial.

PRINCE OF WALES MAY REVISIT EAST AFRICA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Prince of Wales, it is announced, contemplates a tour in Africa in the autumn of this year, and is likely to be accompanied by his younger brother, the Duke of Gloucester.

East Africa and Northern Rhodesia are named as regions that may be visited. Tentative inquiries have been made by the Royal Staff through the Colonial Office with a view to finding out where motor road transport and similar facilities are available, as the Prince desires to make the tour, as far as possible, by motor.

The date of the tour, it is explained, is contingent on the period during which the roads are suitable for motor traffic.

MRS. MARSHALL FIELD WINS TULIP PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLEN COVE, N. Y.—The Sweepstakes Prize at the annual tulip show of the Nassau County Horticultural Society has just been awarded to Mrs. Marshall Field of Huntington, whose exhibits won three points more than those of J. P. Morgan—a close competitor.

The show presented a brilliant mass of color and the flowers were considered to be excellent specimens.

HOOVER EXPENDITURES REPORTED AT \$300,745

WASHINGTON (P)—Expenditures behalf of Herbert Hoover, listed in the Senate campaign funds committee, brought the Hoover total up to \$300,745.

Claudius H. Huston, Chattanooga and New York business man, testified as to expenditures of \$32,296.58.

WOMAN AIDS 23 INSTITUTIONS

PORTLAND, Me. (P)—Cash bequests approximating \$272,000, made to 23 public institutions and numerous relatives and friends in 11 states are included in the will of Miss Mary Woodman of this city, who leaves an estate valued at \$300,000.

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Full Text of President Coolidge's Message Accompanying Farm Bill Veto

WASHINGTON (AP)—The text of President Coolidge's message vetoing the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill follows:

Senate Bill 855, called the Surplus Control Act, is in some respects an improvement over Senate Bill 4808 of the last Congress. It includes several provisions which are objectionable, but is objectionable features. It would form an axis for a measure that should do much to develop stronger business organizations in agriculture. But the present bill does not fully realize the called equalization fee and other features of the old measure prejudicial, in my opinion, to sound public policy and to agriculture, but also less and highly objectionable provisions. In its structure, it is little less objectionable than the earlier measure. The bill still is unconstitutional. This position is supported by the opinion of the Attorney General, which is heretofore cited.

In its essentials the objectionable plan proposed here is the stimulation of the price of agricultural commodities and products thereof by artificially controlling the surplus so that there is an apparent scarcity on the market. This is to be done by means of a board having supposedly adequate powers and adequate funds to accomplish such purpose through various agencies, governmental and private.

Disposition of Surpluses

The surpluses of the different selected commodities so accumulated by the board are to be sold by export and otherwise directly, or through such agencies as are necessary, to the market, in the most expeditious manner. The board will pay to the farmer the losses and other costs while at first furnished by the Government is ultimately to be replaced and thereafter replenished as far as time by means of a tax or fee charged against the product. The theory is that the enhanced price of the commodity would enable the producers to pay the equalization fee and still reap a profit.

A widespread bureauscopic—a bureaucratic, army of unrepresented proportions—would be let down upon the backs of the farm industry and its distributors throughout the Nation in connection with the enforcement of this measure. Thousands of men in the service of different grades, quantities and varieties of products would have to be signed by the board with the 4400 millers, the 1200 meat-packing plants, the 3000 or more canneries and warehouses and the 2700 canners. If this bill had been in operation in 1925 it would have involved collections upon an aggregate of over 18,000,000,000 units of the product.

The bill undertakes to provide insurance against loss, but presumably only against reasonable and unavoidable loss. Just what this might be would involve judgment on the part of government employees upon tens of thousands of transactions running into billions of dollars.

This is bureaucracy gone mad.

Another formidable array of perils for agriculture which are all the more menacing because of their being obscured in a maze of ponderously futile bureaucratic paraphernalia. In fact, despite the intention in the measure of some constructive steps proposed by the Administration, it removes most of the more vicious devices which appeared in the bill that was vetoed last year.

This document is much altered from its previous form but it is substance, particularly as to its evident ultimate effect of tending to delude the farmer into the belief that use of unworkable governmental price-regulation, is still as repugnant as ever to the spirit of our institutions, both political and commercial.

Analysis of Major Weaknesses

A detailed analysis of all of the objections to the measure would involve a document of truly formidable proportions. However, its major weaknesses and perils may be summarized under six headings:

1. Its total price-fixing failure.

2. The tax characteristics of the equalization fee.

3. The wasteful bureauscopic which it would set up.

4. Its encouragement to profiteering and wasteful distribution by middlemen.

5. Its stimulation of overproduction.

6. Its aid to our foreign agricultural competitors.

These topics by no means exhaust the list of fallacious and indeed dangerous aspects of the bill, but they afford ample ground for its emphatic rejection.

1. Price fixing. This measure is as cruelly deceptive in its disguise as governmental price-fixing legislation and is impossible to administer. The impossible scheme of attempted governmental control of buying and selling of agricultural products through political agencies is as of the Federal Trade Commission bill. In fact, in certain respects it is much broader and more flagrant in its scope. The heights to which price lifting might be promised are far from the contemplations in the previous measure.

The bill carefully avoids any direct allusions to such price-fixing functions, but there can be no doubt about its intentions and its results. The Farm Board in this respect. There is apparently no change in the import of the bill in the resolution to impose upon the farmer, and upon the consumers of farm products, a régime of strict price control. It would ultimately be doomed to certain failure, these men would mean while, during the course of costly experiment, hold in their hands the fate of such important farm products as meat, poultry, milk, eggs, and thousands of living even at best are far below those of this country.

This is indeed an extraordinary process of economic reasoning, if such it can be called, but surely it is a flagrant case of direct, insidious attack upon our whole agricultural and industrial strength.

By the inevitable stimulation of production, it would only mean an increase of exportable surplus to be dumped in the world market. This in turn will bring about a constantly decreasing world price, which will soon be so low that a wholesale control of production in this country with its attendant demoralization and heavy losses would be certain. Where is the advantage of dragging our farmers into such a folly?

Furthermore, as the board undertakes to dump the steadily mounting surplus into foreign countries at the low cost figures, it will commence conflict with the dumping and similar practices of foreign lands which are interested in the maintenance of their own agricultural industries. We might, therefore, expect immediately a series of trade retaliatory discriminations on the part of the consumer countries. This will drive our surplus into narrower market channels and force even further price reductions with consequent increases in the burdens of the equalization tax.

How Farmer Would Lose

5. Encouragement to profiteering and wasteful distribution by middlemen. As pointed out in the veto last year, it seems almost incredible that the farmers of this country are being offered this scheme of legislative relief, in which the only persons who are to benefit are the exporters, packers, millers, canners, spinners, and other processors. Their profits are definitely assured.

They could disrupt the settled channels of trade and commerce, as they would alter at the first instant the wage scale in all lines of industry, and affect conditions of business in every part of the country. The mere enumeration of such powers is the complete answer to the proposal that they be granted.

Farmer Least Helped

6. Encouragement to profiteering and wasteful distribution by middlemen. As pointed out in the veto last year, it seems almost incredible that the farmers of this country are being offered this scheme of legislative relief, in which the only persons who are to benefit are the exporters, packers, millers, canners, spinners, and other processors. Their profits are definitely assured.

This would be bound to encourage wholesale profiteering and the dumping of cheaper American feeds for Dutch and Scandinavian producers of dairy products further subsidizes them in direct competition with the American industry. In other words, the farmers of this measure naively submit to us a scheme by which American live-stock grower and dairymen by supplying their overseas rivals with abundant feedstuffs at reduced rates. It would be difficult to conceive of a more preposterous economic and commercial competition.

In previous bills, definite yardsticks have been determined by which prices were to be established by the government. They are omitted from this bill, which thereby leaves almost no restraint whatever upon the discretion of the board in this respect. The new measure, therefore, has even less merit than its predecessors in this regard since it carries no limitation as to the extent of price inflation which it can undertake.

Equalization Fee a Tax

2. The equalization fee, which is the kernel of this legislation, is a

sales tax upon the entire community. It is in no sense a mere contribution to be made by the producers themselves, as has been represented by supporters of the measure. It can be assessed upon the communities in relation to the consumer and its burdens can often unmistakably be passed on to him.

Taxpayers Would Pay

The packers could be commanded by the board to buy hoggs enough to cover a year's supply at home and then raise the prices to a fixed level. The unsaleable surplus would then be dumped abroad at a loss which would thence be made good out of the pockets of all taxpayers, including the farmer.

The operations would involve an impenetrable maze of contracts between the board and hundreds of packers and provisions. The result would be a bewildering mass of tangled, interlocking, and overlapping

of one of the essential checks and balances which is the very foundation of our Government.

Incidentally, this taxation of the accepted sense, but would simply supply a subsidy for the packers and exporters. It would be a consumption or sales tax on the vital necessities of life, regulated not by the ability of the people to pay but only by the requirements and exact losses of various trading intermediaries.

It would be difficult indeed to conceive of a more flagrant case of the employment of the Government to artificially control the surplus so that there is an apparent scarcity on the market. This is to be done by means of a board having apparently adequate powers and adequate funds to accomplish such purpose through various agencies, governmental and private.

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Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

What About Piccadilly Circus?

By PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.

London
AT ANY time during the last two or three years, the hungry journalist—and for that matter all the rest of the world—will have lost for subject has turned gratefully and almost automatically to the new Regent Street. But now he has revisited it in some aspect. The historian with his pile of reference books has gossiped brightly (and with all the correct quotations) about Nash and the Prince Regent, and Carlton House, while the architect from the same books and a few others, has also trotted out his Nash, and added his Norman Shaw, and Blomfield, and even Abraham.

The town planner, the social reformer, the merchant, all have had their say about it, and the print sellers have filled their windows with early Victorian lithographs of boys and others. All tastes have been catered to. The pessimistic and romantic have filled columns with lamentations over a vanished Bohemia, and have even gone so far as to deplore the disappearance of a colonnade that was proved impracticable as long ago as the roaring forties of the nineteenth century. The optimist, with an undaunted belief in the quality of his own generation, has had a harder task and is a rarer bird. Still, he does exist and has his views on the new street, and like all the rest he gave them to the Piccadilly Circus. ♦ ♦ ♦

The point is really quite simple. The new Regent Street is there, and the finished article is a good deal better than it once promised to be. As the work has proceeded, lessons have been learnt, and if there are still places at which it is well to follow advice to "let thine eyes look right on and let thine eyelids look straight before thee," no one can deny that Regent Street is a case in which the "old" has been made greater than some, at least, of its parts. The dominating feature is the Quadrant, and this, in accordance with Nash's precedent, has been treated by the architect, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R. A., as a single unit, for which (in the face of considerable difficulty) he has evolved a simple and dignified elevation. This uniform treatment has already been adopted for the South and West sides of Piccadilly Circus.

Finally it was all finished. The last day of the Quadrant was filled, and the King and Queen, driving down it in state, officially "opened" a thorn-parched that had never been closed—an appropriate ceremony for a street that, starting at a "circus" which is not circular, contains a "new gallery," which is not a gallery but cinema, and is overlooked by a half-timber "Tudor" building constructed of "Georgian" steel. All was quiet once more, and the ordinary reader, to whom the new Regent street had been of "small" interest, will be struck by the importance of the news of great importance, was again able to read his newspaper without the annoyance of having to skip what he thought might turn out to be more or less highbrow articles of no interest to him.

And then one morning a short time

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FOUR TREES

ONE SHERIDAN SQUARE

What About Piccadilly Circus?

By PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.

ago, a long article of the old kind appeared on the middle page of The Times—this time about Piccadilly Circus. So it all began again, long letters and even a "lead" in the English people. To do this the circle must be squared—more or less—entrances must be made to conform and rough corners tidied up, and the elevations treated to correspond with Sir Reginald Blomfield's scheme for Swan & Edgar's and the other buildings. It is a drastic proposal, but a necessary one, and The Times deserves gratitude for focusing attention upon it.

The point is really quite simple. The new Regent Street is there, and the finished article is a good deal better than it once promised to be. As the work has proceeded, lessons have been learnt, and if there are still places at which it is well to follow advice to "let thine eyes look right on and let thine eyelids look straight before thee," no one can deny that Regent Street is a case in which the "old" has been made greater than some, at least, of its parts. The dominating feature is the Quadrant, and this, in accordance with Nash's precedent, has been treated by the architect, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R. A., as a single unit, for which (in the face of considerable difficulty) he has evolved a simple and dignified elevation. This uniform treatment has already been adopted for the South and West sides of Piccadilly Circus.

It is a bold thought, but none the worse for that. On a bright sunny day in London in spring or summer no material looks gayer or more kindly than freshly painted stucco, and at night nothing lights up so well. When one remembers the blackness which is the inevitable fate of Portland stone in certain aspects, one cannot help wondering whether after all a walling that necessitates repainting at regular intervals is not the right thing for many kinds of London buildings.

Anyhow, between them The Times and Trystan Edwards have called attention to two very interesting and important matters: with regard to the first there can be no doubt—Piccadilly Circus must be brought into order. On the second there will be differences of opinion. It is an important question which concerns you quite a good deal—if you live in London, or even if you only come to London, or even if you come and go not so very architectural after all. So which do you vote for—Portland Stone or Painted Stucco?

M. M. S.

Recent London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
AMONG recent concerts the six recitals constituting Harold Samuel's Bach Week loom largest in the musical calendar. The unique nature of Mr. Samuel's planning. Therefore day after day Edouard Hall was filled with intent listeners. Yet however well they know Harold Samuel there is always something fresh to be found in his interpretations. This week he has played from memory five of the Partitas, five of the Suites, 23 of the Preludes and Fugues, four Toccatas, the Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, the "Italian" Concerto, and a number of shorter pieces and encores.

That alone is a remarkable feat, but the real wonder lies in the nature of the interpretations. These are never stereotyped; each piece, large or small, is approached with complete absorption in the expression of its individuality. Neither does Harold Samuel's own individuality become stereotyped; his apprehension of Bach advances steadily. To say that all his performances are equally fine would not be true. Even great artists have their variations within certain limits. But the agreeable quality of his Bach is extraordinary.

Bach, however, is susceptible of many approaches. Nothing could have been in sharper contrast to Harold Samuel's intellectual intimacy than the dazzling or was it "fawning" of Jean Martin and Clément Douce. These artists specialize in what are called "novelty piano duets," and are described as being "famous all over Europe for their clever and fascinating syncopations for two pianos." One had thought Wiener's fame rested on somewhat firmer foundations—but maybe England is not Europe.

Recital for Two Pianos

In any case the artists came to spread their conquests further by a recital for two pianos in Wigmore Hall. It supplied the scherzo to the symphony of the week's concerts. Like many players wishing to perpetrate Jazz, Wiener and Douce invaded Bach for a send-off—rather as the ancient Romans sacrificed to the gods when about to do something the latter would have thoroughly disapproved. In this case the propitiatory resulted in Bach's Concerto in A for two pianos, played with the greatest skill.

But in piece after piece Wiener and Douce fascinated one by the contrast between their immobile figures and their speeding rhythms. Right! they are extraordinarily clever at their job. But one wonders what price they have paid for it. First, perhaps, an instinct for synchronization has replaced that for ensemble; their playing hints this and the "rhythmic beat" of jazz has stamped over the subtle interplay of stresses belonging to rhythm—as their failure to get the right "swing" in a Strauss Valse indicated. Lastly, their style, clever though it is, becomes monotonous. No horizons here. The recital was like a good gallop in a squirrel cage.

Clara Croiza

French melody possibly demands less striking contrasts than the English. Such a singer as Madame Clara Croiza personifies the French power to extract lovely effects from limited means. At her London debut (described in these columns not long ago) she confined herself to those modern French songs for which she is famous. On May 3 in Wigmore Hall, she gave a recital which sounded clearly as before her exquisite skill in the interpretation of Debussy, Ravel, etc., and revealed

A. G. C.

French

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FOUR QUALIFY WITH THE FOILS

Calnan, Every, Lewis and Mouquin Gain Final Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Lieut. George C. Dernell, Every of Yale University, winner of the intercollegiate title for the past two years, and the present and two former intercollegiate foil fencing champions, will battle it out for the United States foil fencing championship at the Hotel Astor Friday evening as the result of the semifinal competition at the New York Athletic Club Wednesday evening.

The other qualifiers were Dernell Every of Yale University, winner of the intercollegiate title for the past two years, who represented the New Haven University; Joseph L. Lewis, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who won the intercollegiate title three years ago while a student, and Louis H. Mouquin, former Columbia University man, now representing the New York Athletic Club. The last two were among the New York qualifiers last month.

Nunes Withdraws

There was one notable absentee among the contestants who total 21. Leo Nunes, who was in the final before Calnan, and at one time or another has held all the United States titles, withdrew from the competition, deciding to confine his efforts to the épée and saber championships, in which the semifinals will be held Thursday.

The competitors who represented practically every one of the various divisions of the Amateur Fencers League of America were divided into four strips, the third strip entering each into the second round, and the resulting 12 were split into two strips, with two from each qualifying for the final round. They were listed as follows:

Strip One—Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N. Fencers Club of New York; champion; Edward H. Lane, New York Athletic Association; New England division; Herman Heller, Philadelphia Fencers' Club; Pennsylvania division; Dernell Every, Yale University; Connecticut division; Frank H. Goodfellow, State University, Ohio division; and Newton G. Paves, Baltimore, Maryland, Buffal division.

Strip Two—Joseph L. Lewis, Fencers' Club of New York, New York champion; Everett J. Lane, New York Athletic Association; New England division; R. B. Faulkner, Los Angeles Athletic Club; Southern California division; and Lieut. Leonard Doughty, U. S. N. Fencers Club of New York.

Strip Three—Rene Pevoy, Fencers' Club of New York, New York division; Daniel Gaudin, Fencers' Club of Philadelphia; Pennsylvania division; Van H. Goodfellow, New York Athletic Club; New York division; and Frank H. Goodfellow, New York Athletic Club, Southern California division; and Lieut. Leonard Doughty, U. S. N. Fencers Club of New York.

Calnan Wins Every Bout

The perennial champion won every one of his bouts on the first strip, while the other qualifiers were E. H. Lane and Every, who, in the third strip, were making their own unnecessary. Lewis also won every one of his bouts, four in a row, on the next strip, with Robbins from Cornell, second, and Every, third. Van Buskirk, a local sandlot player for several years, was on the first strip last season. He worked out with the Washington team, and the final place went to Lane on total touches scored against him, 17, to 19 for each of the others.

Feeling won out in a row on the third strip, while Goodfellow was second, and E. H. Lane, and the third place went to Ensign Ellison, a former United States Naval Academy star, his score being 2 to 2.

The fourth strip was closely fought all the way through, however, and only after 10 bouts had been fenced was the result determined. Major Rayner, who was the captain of the State Olympic team, and the modern pentathlon, and Mouquin, scored 10 victories each to one defeat, and Van Buskirk, national épée champion a year ago, and Lieutenant Doughty, second in épée last year, tied with 8 to 8. But Van Buskirk had 17 touches against him to 15 against Doughty, qualifying the latter.

Every Loses to Champion

In the second round, Calnan once more made a clean sweep of his bouts, and Every, who tied for the champion, against the third strip, who were as follows: Major Rayner to 2 to 3, Lieutenant Doughty, to 2 to 3, E. H. Lane, and Every, who, in the third strip, were making their own unnecessary. Lewis also won every one of his bouts, four in a row, on the next strip, with Robbins from Cornell, second, and Every, third. Van Buskirk, a local sandlot player for several years, was on the first strip last season. He worked out with the Washington team, and the final place went to Lane on total touches scored against him, 17, to 19 for each of the others.

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The fourth strip was closely fought all the way through, however, and only after 10 bouts had been fenced was the result determined. Major Rayner, who was the captain of the State Olympic team, and the modern pentathlon, and Mouquin, scored 10 victories each to one defeat, and Van Buskirk, national épée champion a year ago, and Lieutenant Doughty, second in épée last year, tied with 8 to 8. But Van Buskirk had 17 touches against him to 15 against Doughty, qualifying the latter.

"BIG TWO" DRAW FARTHER AHEAD

Yankees and Athletics Win While Other First Division Teams Lose

AMERICAN LEAGUE

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

AT PHILADELPHIA

AT CHICAGO

RESULTS THURSDAY

AT DETROIT

AT ST. LOUIS

AT WASHINGTON

AT CLEVELAND

AT NEW YORK

AT BOSTON

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Art and Practice of Tennis

By A TENNIS COACH

LIKE most games, it is comparatively easy to play tennis, but to play it well is a very different matter, and to play brilliantly is an achievement mastered by few people.

Every boy and girl who is com-mencing to learn the game naturally hopes that he or she will be a good player quite soon, and there is no reason at all why anyone's interest in athletics should not play a hard, intelligent game by the time he leaves school or college. With good coaching, and hard courts to play on all the year round, there is ample opportunity for all.

Tennis is an art, and like all arts it has to be studied, and the strokes must be mastered so that they can be made with ease and accuracy. When reading about the strokes it is a good plan to hold a racket in your hand and illustrate the points by making the strokes in the air.

The Correct Grip

Before studying the strokes individually, the correct grip of the racket must be considered. You cannot feel too affectionately toward your racket—in other words, you cannot grip it too tightly!

There are two grips, one suitable for the fore hand, the other for the backhand. W. T. Tilden gives excellent advice on the fore-hand grip: Hold the frame of the racket head upright in the palm of the left hand, and then shake hands with the handle! Hold it so that the wrist is just above the leather at the end of the handle, the greatest pressure

The Fore-Hand Drive

This shot requires an altered grip, and the neatest description of this grip is again W. T. Tilden's: "Grip your racket as you would a hand-



Mrs. Godfree Taking Forehand Drive.

W. T. Tilden Preparing to Take Ball on the Forehand.

Miss Helen Wills Preparing for Backhand Drive.

The Mail Bag

Post, Texas

sun shines on them, the snow turns to a beautiful shade of orange.

Myre G.

Manchester, England

I am very interested in the Mail Bag and would like a boy interested in aviation to correspond with me to express his views on different subjects, aviation, etc., and certain sports. I look forward to reading different articles on aviation in the Monitor.

I am 17 and have no brothers or sisters and would like to have a friend across the seas through The Christian Science Monitor. I attend the Christian Science Church and hardly ever miss the Sunday School. I am absolutely British, my home town being Manchester.

I shall look forward to a letter from someone overseas, especially from America which I hope to visit sometime.

L. H.

New York City, N. Y.

I have been wanting to write to you for a long time to express my gratitude for the help and the enjoyment the Monitor has given me.

Before coming to the United States I lived in the northern part of Africa. Although I was very young when we left, I still remember our home and many places I have seen in Africa. I also remember the sand storms. The coloring of the sky is a vivid red, and you can see the sand coming many miles before it hits you. The fine particles blow in every direction, and it seems as if the heavens pour down this hot, stinging sand. These sandstorms are very powerful. One night when we were sleeping on the roof of our home in Africa, we awoke to find our mattresses downstairs, but my son's mattress was carried away by the wind and was never found again!

I would like to know if any letter has come from Northern Africa. Will somebody write to me? I am very much interested in sports, music, and aviation. Anastasia P.

Would some girl my age like to correspond with me? Evelyn J.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Editor: I enjoy the Monitor very much and use it a great deal in school. In Civics we have to give current events every day and when I choose mine from the Monitor I always get a very high grade.

I didn't read the Home Forum page until recently but now it is one of our favorite parts of the Monitor. Often I find poems in it that fit in with my English lessons.

I am 13 years old. I should like very much to correspond with some one who takes Spanish.

Edythe R.

New Westminster, B. C., Canada

I was never interested in the Monitor before, but one of my friends who writes to the Mail Bag, brought it to my notice and I think it very interesting. I would like to correspond with somebody of my own age in any country. I am 11 years old. Sports and music are my two hobbies.

The mountains of British Columbia are very beautiful. From where I sit in school I can see them. When the

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The Christian Science Monitor

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THE HOME FORUM

Silence, or Solitude, or the City

EVER since there has been a sojourn in city offices, making money, writing essays, and the like. And in the meantime the need for solitude, or at any rate their need for it, seems to grow more imperative day by day. The railroad made them long for seclusion as they never had before, the telephone intensified that longing, the automobile confirmed it, and now comes the radio to cap the climax, yet there seems to be no place in which these "modern improvements" can be escaped. Everyone else is being cared for in these days and every other need is being anticipated, but where is one to go? People who go in for noise and excitement have no trouble in finding what they want, but what of those who would like to go in for a little silence? It is true that these are comparatively few, but are minorities to have no rights whatever? O ye philanthropists and public benefactors who are seeking a worthy cause—

But no, I have no wish to make the situation seem worse than it is, and besides that, no true hermit would ever be quite contented in a hermitage that had been found and provided for him as an act of charity. My present hesitation is partly in making a choice among them, for they are very different. While I am thinking exclusively of any one of them it seems the only possible choice, but then they flashes across the screen of memory a vivid picture of one of the others, and I begin to hesitate, and post-

What would you say, now—of course I am addressing potential hermits only—to a little cabin built entirely of bowlders and brookstones, standing beneath a sycamore beside a rushing stream in a gorse of the California mountains? Would that interest you at all? The footpath that leads to it winds a long mile among the greasewood bushes and the yucca plants after leaving the trail above, before it reaches the stream, so that you must spend a half hour in meditation before you can be lulled and lapped all year long by the sound of the water and of the leaves. Now and then, listening very intently to the pauses of the breeze, you might just hear the burro bells jingling by on the upper trail or catch the cry of an eagle sailing two miles above your head. And in the cabin itself, one table, one chair, one bunk, one piano, one thousand books, one door, and one window looking out over a pool of emerald water which has scooped a circular basin for itself in the gray granite. The beauty of that pool and the profound emerald hue of that water I shall not attempt to describe; in the first place, because I should not succeed in the attempt and in the second because if I should succeed partially, I could not be satisfied with what I have never seen that pool and that water and who may have no hope of seeing them. But at least you may have my assurance that you would find them satisfactory. And then there are the odors of the canyon flowers, of the wild grapes that blossom there all year through, and of the sweet fern. Finally there is the silence that pervades the music of wind and water—a silence unbroken by the mountain walls, deep as the earth beneath you and reaching clear to the stars. How strange it is, how incomprehensible, that I should be writing of this secret place six thousand miles away instead of living there! How we procrastinate, even we potential hermits, and put up with second-best!

♦ ♦ ♦

And yet it is little things, on something more like the human scale, that come closest to the human heart. Those California mountains get to be a little overwhelming when one has had no other company for a few weeks, and one begins to long for the comfortable and companionable hills of the East. To think of this is to remember Connecticut, and, more precisely, a long headland of rock running for miles beside her central river. There are maple trees there. How could I ever think to do without maple trees? Also there are thrushes in their season—a quite indispensable equipment for any hermitage of mine. The fact that there is as yet no hermit's house is an advantage, since it leaves me free to build my own and so to make room for ten thousand books and perhaps—why not? for two chairs. I hope it will not seem inconsistent for me to mention that another advantage of Connecticut is its deeply humanized place than the California mountains, because it has been used longer and has been worn to our human needs. There is excellent solitude to be had in Connecticut, as I know from pleasant experience.

And so there is on the South Downs of England. Inside the ancient earthworks of Chancery Ring, which was constructed a good ten thousand years ago by men of whom we know nothing, there is a company of gigantic beeches that are always talking night and day in the breeze that comes steadily from the sea. Two dew-ponds, also the work of prehistoric men, crown the neighboring heights. You look out from that swooping down over many a mile of sweeping down to the heads of villages and many winding roads, but there is no sound there except the low incessant sound of the leaves. Your thoughts go ranging back as you lie there under the beeches, across one hundred centuries of human experience, for the place is a solitude of time, as well as of space. It has the quiet that only long years can make, and all that it needs for its completion is a hermit who could hear and understand and give thanks for that great stillness.

Which of these three shall I choose? Or would it be better to have a fourth? I have to live on here in London, which is itself an almost perfect solitude, enjoying them all in memory, and perhaps a little also in hope. O. S.

Barter

What will you give for an apple bloom—
A ribbon, a coin, a gem?
What will you give for an apple bloom—
Dew wet on its fragrant stem?

What will you give for an apple bloom—
With all of the things it means?
The violet and the thrush's song
And the stream where the willow leans.

The green-gold loveliness of dawn
Where the meadow blossoms peep,
The butterfly and the honey bee
Where sweets of the wildwood steep.

The winds that come from the bluest sky
That ever a springtime blast,
And the fair young leaves on the orchard bough
That cradles a downy nest.

All these belong to the apple bloom—
What will you give me, pray?
A ribbon, a coin, a gem—torsooth!
I shall barter it not today!

MAUDE DE VERNE NEWTON.

In the Row

Early morning in the Row, when the riders gallop with the sunshine and the golden leaves. Before-breakfast-time, with the keen edge of happiness whetted to the full, and every little hoof tingling to the touch of the loose tan, and every proud nostril quivering to the scents of morning. Groomed to perfection; dapple-gray, piebald, roan, deep brown, with necks arched, and tails cocked, the cream of London's stables. Here they stand, waiting impatiently with ears alert, by the ancient stone mounting-blocks, for their riders; and then up and away, dodging the shadows, heading westward in swift, noiseless flight.

And now, something slow, ponderous, lumbering, making its way heavily up the far side of the track, a great cart drawn by a great horse, its massive hoofs sinking into the tanbarb at every step, its blinners flapping drowsily, its dusty gray mane lying in tangled confusion about its deep neck. It takes its head beating time to its stride. "On duty, on duty," it seems to say, and flicks its tail a fly. The cart is spraying the loose surface and laying the dust. It is making the early morning ride more enjoyable for many, for the weather is warm.

And then, through the trees on the far side of the Row, following in the wake of the Row, following in the wake of the cart, comes a small cavalcade, three riders abreast, followed by two more in uniform.

The old horse has done what the others could not do—he has prepared the way for the King.

Belley on Its Hilltop

As for the place itself—well, sometimes a town or countryside seems laying itself out to make a good impression. Belley did that for us. We came on what Ireland calls a "pet day" between two rainy ones: everything was washed and shining, no dusty haze over the clean wholesome sunlight. The town was full of beautiful houses. . . . And where there was newness it harmonized. There was space: tree-lined boulevards and a central place, a converging point of streets irregularly radiating with a pleasant fountain: and up beyond the hotel a high level plateau, planted with trees of great age, not pollarded, but close enough set for their branches to interlock and give complete shade. They call it the promenade; and at the end beyond the trees is an open terrace from which the ground falls steeply, and you look out north and east to the engirdling mountains. For Belley, standing more than one thousand feet over sea-level, covers the top of a hill surrounded by steep valleys; and beyond these valleys mountains shut it in, yet not so closely but that the eye has full range. Away to the north was the Grand Colombier, beyond Virelue-le-Grand from which we had come: east of that one could see a long recession of rising peaks and ridges, clear yet vaporous; but beyond them all, up against the blue, there jutted one tiny triangle of snow, which did not need to be told it was Mont Blanc. It could have been blotted out from the picture without lessening the beauty of all that enchanting line and colour, yet it added keenly to the . . . delight; it placed us to our selves; and until I have got my bearings I never feel happy at home. That was part of the effort which Belley made to receive us graciously: and, as if to make us feel we had been privileged, we never saw Mont Blanc again.

Yet I think that first evening was even more beautiful, when, straying out after dinner, we sat again on the terrace and saw the mountains bathed in plum colour, grape colour, and all the hints that man from deep within can give to a scene, hidden behind the mountain, to the east, there was a sharp giant, and the moon, quivering like quicksilver, began to be pushed up into the sky. It was too dramatic; and as she mounted, obliterating all the twilight colour by her brilliance, we were forced to think of some elderly dramatic star insisting upon a concentration of limelight in her determination to dazzle. And when an over-grown planet followed in attendance at the exact distance which a theatrical artist would have designed, we simply turned our backs upon the meretricious display and sat back among the splashed and dappled plane-tree columns, fantastically overarched, to our hotel—STEPHEN GWINN, in "In Praise of France."



A Trafficker in Honey. From an Etching by Helen Forman.

MISS FORMAN is a young etcher, but her work has received recognition by the South Side Art Association of Chicago and the Illinois Academy of Fine Arts where such pieces as her "Budding April" and "Pekin Puppets" have been exhibited. An inventive artist, a philosophic toad, and some delirious geese are among her subjects. Mats of many kinds are also required . . . sleeping mats, dining mats, as well as those on which to dry the padi rice, and the triangular, tent-shaped affairs that serve as umbrellas.

The heavier plaiting is mostly done with rotan, which can be split into almost any size strands of cane. Harder and softer work is made from pandanus leaves, especially where lightness is a desideratum. The finest softening work is made from the leaves of the fan palm, which is as flexible and light as the finest raffia. Sleeping mats that are to be carried on a trip, as well as umbrellas, are made from the fan palm material, for the reason that when so made they are very light to carry and can be rolled into small compass.

The collection and preparation of the rotan is done exclusively by the men, but the making of the mats, mats and baskets is done by women. This is a man's work and mat-making requires but two crudely made tools—a punch for spreading the woven strands so that a new one may be inserted, and a hook for pulling the strands through the openings made by the punch.

It has been said that if you take away the Dyak's home. It can just as truthfully be said that if you take away rotan you take more than half the articles that are indispensable to a Dyak's existence. Without rotan plaiting there would be no sleeping mats, no baskets, no braided rotan for cords and ropes, and no thread for darning in dreammaking.

Pottery of good design and practical utility is made by the Dyak women, with much labor and great patience. Suitable clay is found only at very few places along the Mahakam River. It is first thoroughly dried, then powdered on the rice stalks, after which it is carefully sifted. The clay is then thoroughly mixed and kneaded with rice chaff, which is added to increase its cohesiveness, just as hair was formerly used by us in mixing plastering for the interior walls of houses.

The next step is the rolling of this mixture into sheets like dough for pie crust or from which to cut biscuits. These sheets are formed and fashioned into pottery shapes over round stones, and placed in the hot sun to dry and bake. They are glazed by dusting powdered resin over the entire surface, after which they are placed in a crude charcoal oven. The homemade pottery serves well as cooking utensils, but it allowed to stand too long in water they fall apart and crumble.

Boat building is a very necessary industry among the Dyaks. Next to their concern for food, shelter and clothing, the construction of boats requires a large part of the time and productive labor of these jungle people. Every family desires to have at least one boat of its own. Without a boat they are practically helpless. Not all Dyak men are equally capable of selecting a suitable tree trunk from which to make a boat. Not so all the men of the tribe possess the same proficiency in fashioning a boat after the log is selected. There are, in every tribe, some men who are expert canoe builders, and to them is delegated this work. The successful boat builder is a most honored craftsman in any Dyak kampung.

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The tree selected depends on the type of canoe desired. For plying

Among the Dyaks

Another important industry among the Dyaks is their basketry and mat-making. In no line of Dyak activity is there greater variety of products manufactured. Baskets of many sizes, shapes, kinds and texture are made; for their uses are so extensive and various. Mats of many kinds are also required . . . sleeping mats, dining mats, as well as those on which to dry the padi rice, and the triangular, tent-shaped affairs that serve as umbrellas.

The heavier plaiting is mostly done with rotan, which can be split into almost any size strands of cane. Harder and softer work is made from pandanus leaves, especially where lightness is a desideratum. The finest softening work is made from the fan palm, which is as flexible and light as the finest raffia. Sleeping mats that are to be carried on a trip, as well as umbrellas, are made from the fan palm material, for the reason that when so made they are very light to carry and can be rolled into small compass.

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It is, therefore, necessary that the man who essays to construct a boat have the help of others among his friends and relatives. The number required to assist depends on the size of the contemplated craft, and other factors, such as the size and distance at which to dry the wood.

It can be seen that the manufacture of a boat, especially one of the larger ones, is too great an undertaking for one man. After selecting the tree from which it is to be made and cutting the straight tree trunk to the required length, it must be taken to the water's edge. . . . For daily use the boats are from twenty-five to thirty feet long, and twenty-five to thirty inches wide, while the great war boats are from sixty-five to eighty-five feet in length and are also new out of one piece of timber, a single log.

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The stage was always set for a very early sweeping, but one had usually to wait the good pleasure of the sweep. How romantic and mysterious a character he seemed to be with his bundled brooms and bags for the soot. Even before the nursery had read about Tom and his master in "Water Babies," country nurses had told strange tales of sweep and the boys who used to be told to "tomorrow the sweep is coming."

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Flowers as Messengers of Divine Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLOWERS preach to us if we will hear." It is the listening ear which hears a flower's softly whispered message. As the eye beholds natural beauty, the higher perception transforms this impression into a poem, a song, a picture, or a sermon, which may be a helpful message to many responsive hearts.

Solomon, the wisest and most sumptuously rich king of ancient times, heard in his pleasant garden the prophetic voices of the "rose of Sharon" and the "lily of the valley," and, in his "song of songs" likened the grace and purity of these flowers to that nature which, in the ages to come, should be revealed in the healing ministrations of Christ Jesus and his followers.

At the advent of Jesus in the little town of Bethlehem of Judea, peaceful fields, bleating flocks, and brightly shining stars formed a natural background for the lowly manger; and heavenly voices made the night glorious. How much Christ Jesus delighted in the sweet things of nature may be gleaned from his sayings and parables in which he referred to trees, flowers, birds, or animals. The desert gave sanctuary and the hills gave sanctuary to this great Teacher, who said concerning himself, "Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." The Psalmist and other Scriptural writers have spoken of the "flower of the field" as a symbol of the brevity of human life; but Christ Jesus saw the flowers as clothed in innocence, purity, patience, modesty, and friendliness, symbolized as "floral apostles" are continually bringing to mankind higher concepts of goodness and beauty, and thus lead men to carry out in their own lives more spontaneous and naturally, these gracious qualities.

If flowers through their loveliness can so abundantly manifest God's loving-kindness, how much more should mankind, with its larger range of expression, be able to glorify God by filling the earth with the flower and fruitage of human kindness! The more one learns of the nature and character of flowers the better one may understand their higher meaning, and the more apparent it becomes that they are the "hieroglyphs of Deity" by means of which one may learn to appreciate the good and the beautiful everywhere and to recognize them as manifestations of divine Love, working through spiritual law. In Science and Health (p. 518) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Love giveth to the least spiritual idea might, immortality, and goodness, which shine through the bud. All the varied expressions of God reflect health, holiness, immortality—Infinite Life, Truth, and Love."

Swe-e-e-e-ep!

It is all so surprisingly simple. Not even a ladder is needed.

One steps onto the coal hole roof; thence to the woodshed roof, and from there over the eaves of the house roof to the roof ridge, and a few steps thence to the chimney.

With a piece of discarded quarter-round molding to which a shingle is nailed one gently scrapes the inside of the square chimney flue.

The chafelaine of the weeb an' an' makes a prodigious to-do about the soot, but it is after all a very simple operation compared with the one which these amateurs can recall, when they used to be told to "

URGENT DEMAND FOR AIRPLANES BIG FEATURE

Renewal of Bullish Confidence in Stock Market
—Heavy Trading

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP) — Stock prices made further recovery in to-day's market.

A flurry of selling swept through the market at midday, but offerings were well absorbed, and the market resumed its upward trend. The leadership of the steel, sugar, car food and airplane shares. Trading showed a moderate expansion in volume.

The day's news developments were largely favorable. Cash money was available in the public market below the official rate of 64¢. Standardized sugar prices were advanced 1.1¢, to a cent a pound, and a firm market was reported for copper prices. Directors of the Greene Canoea Copper Company, at the annual rate of \$4 a share, for a period of eight years, and dividends also were resumed on Nichols Copper.

Adams Express, which soared 17 points yesterday, made a similar gain to-day. Curtiss Aeroplane ran up 7½, losing half a point in the noon selling movement, and was heading upward again. National Biscuit, International Harvester, Colorado Fuel and Minerals, and Aikman sold to new high ground on buying influenced by the election of Julius Rosenwald to the board of directors. Kelvinator responded to reports of heavy electric refrigerators sold by crossing 20 to a new 1928 high. Autos also was under heavy accumulation, setting the new top at 15¾.

Other stocks failed to break into new high ground. Included in the group were the Lincoln Steel, Commercial Railways of Cuba, South Port, Cuban Sugar, and American Safety Razor.

General Motors and Montgomery Ward each yielded 2 points on realization, but rallied with the rest of the list.

The closing was strong. Studebaker responded to the purchase of individual blocks ranging from 5000 to 15,000 shares by buying up to 8½, highest since 1924. Concurrent strength also was shown by other stocks which are easily moved.

Radio sales were above its early low, International Nickel and Brooklyn Edison jumped five points, and Pacific Coast and Otis Steel led the fast movers among the low-priced issues. Total sales approached 3,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

With sterling cables quoted around 49½, 50.

Prices eased off in dull trading on the bond market today. Treasury notes remained firm and offered slight gains.

A gain of 1½ points by Andes Copper was the feature of early trading. Andes Copper, 78½ advanced about half a point, while Chile Copper sagged. International Match 55 moved to the year's low, and other industrials were inclined to heavier losses.

Although St. Paul adjustment is off 2000 improved under demand, most rails sagged. St. Louis-San Francisco 4½¢ were liquidated rather heavily, despite a point to a new year's low in 93 coins, with announcement that the syndicate which offered them in March had been dissolved.

The foreign group was firm. U. S. Government obligations were irregular in early trading.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Milling Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.00 on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record.

Per Marquette declared quarterly dividends of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.25 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Standard Milling Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 on the common, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Crown Willamette Paper declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the common and \$1.50 on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Per Marquette declared regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents a share on the common and 34½ cents a share on the preferred stock, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 20.

Shell Union Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and 50 cents on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Per Marquette declared regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents a share on the common and 34½ cents a share on the preferred stock, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 20.

United Power Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Great Western Sugar Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.00 on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Auto-Safety Razor Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

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TRADE VOLUME OF CANADA IS SHOWING GAINS

Business Trend Distinctly
Upward—Steel Output Up
—Foreign Trade Lower

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, May 24.—The trend of business in Canada is distinctly upward, and all signs appear to indicate continued and increasing prosperity. The dollar value of business during the last couple of weeks has shown substantial increase, and a cheerful feeling generally has been inspired by the advent of more favorable weather.

The opening of the season has been reflected in trading on the stock exchanges. While the movement on the Montreal Exchange at the beginning of last week showed an easier trend, the volume of sales increased each day, and toward the end of the week the market gave an impressive display, with a strong tone exhibited by the leaders.

Records On the Exchange

Reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Montreal Stock Exchange show a new high record for sales for the year ended April 30, 1928, amounted to 13,417,204 shares, as compared with 6,957,094 shares in the preceding year, being an increase of 8,460,110 shares or 100 per cent. Sales also showed an increase of 33,587,653 at \$20,765,850.

At the Montreal Stock Yards, a strong feeling developed in the market for cattle, and prices for steers ruled 23 to 50 cents higher than those than the previous week, which was attributed to the keener demand from butchers and packers, and the smaller offerings.

A strong feeling also developed in the market for hams, principally in the somewhat limited supply, and the keen competition between packers and butchers to purchase the available stock. Prices scored an advance of 50 cents to 60 cents a 100 pounds, and sales were 100 per cent above the previous week.

Sales of small lots to butchers were made at \$11 a 100 pounds, and packers paid \$10.75 a 100 pounds for straight hams, while sows sold at \$7.50 to \$8.25 a 100 pounds.

Retail Trade Good

There was a general advance in business during the week. Sales of Easter Eggs, Turnips, No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter were made at 34¢ to 35¢ a pound. No. 1 unpasteurized creamery butter were made at 34¢ to 35¢ a pound, and No. 2 pasteurized at 33¢ to 34¢ a pound. The general market conditions are generally good. In retail lines there is a steady and increasing demand for the principal staples, and sales of seasonable dry goods, millinery, footwear, and some articles of clothing wearing apparel show moderate gains.

Wholesalers report that delivery of spring lines has been virtually completed. Confidence in the future in mercantile circles is indicated by activity, notably in the production of fruits and steel, and in the building trades.

For the four months of the current year ended April, the cumulative production of wheat, oats, and barley was 14,153 tons, an increase of 26 per cent over the 330,659 tons produced in the corresponding period of last year and 59 per cent over the 260,334 tons reported for the first four months of 1927.

The automotive industry is working at full pressure. The plants producing parts and accessories are very busy, and some new models and the establishment of new factories.

Foreign Trade Declines

The foreign trade report for April shows that exports were valued at \$58,975,000, as compared with \$57,374,000 in April of last year. The decline is largely accounted for by the outward movement of wheat, which fell from 20,000,000 bushels to 8,000,000. Imports in April were valued at \$78,471,000, as compared with \$77,411,000 last year.

Within a very few days all wheat in the Prairie Provinces will have been sown. In all three provinces the weather has been ideal, with temperatures so moderate that the work has been carried on with a minimum of discomfort. As the result of abundant moisture, there is a greater acreage of summer fallow being seeded this spring than ever before.

According to the report issued recently by the Department of Mines, the value of the output of metallic production in that province during the first quarter of the current year reached \$15,842,790, an increase of 17% to 47% over the corresponding period of 1927. Gold, copper, and nickel all contributed to the improved results, but the production of silver showed a substantial decline.

A feature of the bank dealings for the month ended May 15 with the Montreal clearing exceeded \$200,000,000, and were \$81,000,000 ahead of those of the like period last year.

Clearings in Toronto and Winnipeg also showed substantial increases.

GRAIN MARKET SHOWING GAINS

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP)—Influenced by persistent dry weather north-west, wheat values scored early new upturns today. Announcement of exceptionally good flour business with Europe, overnight counted also a bullish factor.

Opening 4¢ to 1¢ higher, wheat afterward showed material further gains. Oats and provisions were likewise strong, with corn starting 4¢ to 5¢ up, and with cornstarch establishing a general advance.

Opening prices today were: Wheat May 150¢; July 152¢ to 153¢; September 153¢ to 154¢; December 152¢; September 170¢; December 92. Oats July 56¢ to 57¢; September 57¢ to 57¢; July 47¢ to 48¢.

When closed unsettled, 4¢ to 1¢ higher, corn 4¢ to 5¢ up to 5¢; cornstarch 4¢ to 5¢ up, and with cornstarch establishing a general advance.

Opening prices today were: Wheat May 150¢; July 152¢ to 153¢; September 153¢ to 154¢; December 152¢; September 170¢; December 92. Oats July 56¢ to 57¢; September 57¢ to 57¢; July 47¢ to 48¢.

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May 150¢; July 152¢ to 153¢; September 153¢ to 154¢; December 152¢; September 170¢; December 92. Oats July 56¢ to 57¢; September 57¢ to 57¢; July 47¢ to 48¢.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Connecticut	Connecticut	Connecticut	Connecticut	Connecticut	Connecticut	Connecticut	New York
HARTFORD (Continued)	MIDDLETOWN (Continued)	NEW HAVEN (Continued)	NEW HAVEN (Continued)	NORWALK (Continued)	WATERBURY	ALBANY (Continued)	ELMIRA
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New York		New York		New York		New York		New York		New York	
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

The World Court Works On

AN ORDINARY session of the World Court will begin at The Hague on June 15. An extraordinary session began on February 6 and ended on April 26. It was the thirteenth session since the Court's first meeting on Jan. 30, 1922. At the session which has recently ended the Court gave an advisory opinion on the jurisdiction of the Courts of Danzig and handed down a judgment on the status of primary schools in Polish Upper Silesia. There are several cases on the docket for consideration at the June session, but their preparation may not be complete and arguments may be postponed. The free zone dispute between France and Switzerland is to be decided, but as the agreement to submit the case to the World Court was only ratified by the French Senate a few weeks ago, a judicial determination may be delayed. The case involving Belgium's treaty with China is also to be heard. France and Brazil are parties to another case.

There is nothing spectacular about the work of the World Court, but it is for that reason no less important. The fact that the work of the World Court proceeds slowly and has only a limited "news" value makes it all the more necessary for political observers to watch the judicial machinery at The Hague. During the first five years of its existence—from 1922 to the end of the twelfth (ordinary) session on June 16, 1927—the Court handed down eleven judgments and fourteen advisory opinions. Summaries of these decisions are given in a recent World Peace Foundation pamphlet, "The World Court, 1922-1928." The author is Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School, probably the most distinguished and authoritative American interpreter of the League of Nations and the ancillary organs authorized by the Covenant.

Mr. Hudson's pamphlet includes all relevant facts and documents, and should have a wide circulation. It gives a brief and clear explanation of the origins of the World Court. He sets down the chronology of the Court from the appointment in 1920 by the Council of the League of Nations of a committee of jurists to draft the statute of a court. An appendix enumerates the states which have signed the Protocol, the states which have signed the Optional Clause, the reservations made by signatory powers, the revised rules of the Court, and the names of the judges. A second appendix gives documents on the relation of the United States to the World Court.

They end with the final act of the Conference of States Signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. This conference was held in Geneva on Sept. 1, 1926, and formulated its views on the reservations which the Senate had attached to the resolution of adhesion to the Protocol. Since that time no further action has been taken. Senator Gillett's resolution, now pending in the Senate, proposes that further negotiations be undertaken and that an attempt be made to see whether a reservation on advisory opinions cannot be drafted which will be satisfactory both to the United States and to the other powers adhering to the World Court.

Foreign Literature in Japan

THE development of a roving disposition on the part of the present-day writers of Japan, a development of but the past few years, cannot but mean that the Japanese reading public is to benefit from their travels. Japanese artists, musicians and educators have been frequent visitors to, and students in, the United States and Europe ever since Japan rejoined the nations of the world, but heretofore Japanese literary men have remained at home. Foreign literature has influenced them to an extent, it is true, but largely through translation and indirect contact. Dickens, for instance, can never wield the power over a Japanese writer who has not stirred beyond the streets of Tokyo or Kyoto that he can over that one who has been so fortunate as to roam among the courts of the Temple or to dream along Adelphi Terrace.

The English-speaking world takes a just pride in the belief that its literature has much to offer to those speaking another tongue. The Frenchman, the Russian, the German is no less proud of his own literary past and present. The treasure thus available is offered freely for the taking, and it is more than gratifying—it is of good omen—that the writers of Japan have been seized by the desire to take this treasure, make it their own, and pass it on in some measure to the millions of their countrymen who are unable to have direct access to it.

Business Indicators

BUSINESS prognosticators are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with some of the previously accepted indicators. This has become again apparent in the record of unfilled orders for steel on the books of the United States Steel Corporation, a figure that has in times past been accepted as a clear indication of the favorable or so-called unfavorable outlook. Apparently, this record is losing its force, for general business conditions have not been following the curve of such orders. Coincident

with the decline in steel output, the public has noted a number of new indicators of business prosperity, such as the extra dividend by General Motors Corporation.

Automobile sales, it is true, have not afforded that clear indication of the condition of business that they have upon other occasions. While there has been noted a decline in the quantity of output, the public has been treated to incidents of notable increases in profits. Certainly, the explanation should be readily apparent to most business executives. It indicates that industry has come through a period of inflation of production and that it is entering a new phase of regulated output to consumption requirements. Businesses that are able to gauge their production programs to equal more nearly the market demands for their goods have been able to reap the larger profits. It means, however, the curtailment of stocks and a better timing of deliveries to co-ordinate with sales.

It is stated that Henry Ford at one time had so regulated his production schedule that only four days elapsed from the time of the delivery of the iron ore to his plants to the day when the finished car was on the road and in the hands of a buyer. Such a saving in time means a tremendous saving in interest on capital tied up in raw materials. This is but an example of the application of engineering knowledge to an economic fact. The welding of the two is today bringing out a new element in the industry of the United States, and upon that basis is business again reviving in the Nation. Under such circumstances, very naturally, the antiquated business indices must be discarded, and new measures must be discovered. When business methods are in a state of flux, then economic analysis must be revised in accordance therewith.

Chinese in the Philippines

FORMING, as they do, actual links in the chain of islands dotting the Asiatic coast from Japan to Australia, the Philippines have been destined, since the occupation of Manila by Dewey in 1898, to present the very problem which is now demanding and receiving attention by both American and Filipino officials and leaders. This is the problem of immigration presented by Chinese who are seeking a foothold in the islands despite the prohibition imposed by the United States Congress in April, 1902. This act specifically prohibits the coming into and regulates the residence within the United States and its territories of Chinese and persons of Chinese origin. The law has been construed as applying to the Philippines.

And yet it is shown that these immigrants are entering the Philippines at the rate of several thousand every year. It is estimated that upward of 100,000 of these are now settled in the islands, while those of Chinese origin number between 200,000 and 300,000. No effort has been made, apparently, to estimate the number of those who trace their ancestry more remotely to the Chinese.

Soon after the arrival of Governor-General Stimson in Manila, a few months ago, it is said that he directed an investigation to be made of the means employed by those who are aiding and abetting the smuggling of these aliens into the remoter areas of the archipelago. The fact that such a traffic exists and that it is being carried on with profit to the conspirators in open disregard for the law has been confirmed by the proofs adduced. But the remedy, under the circumstances, seems not to have been found. The physical problems involved seem to be perplexing. There are nearly 7000 islands, large and small, in the group, of which only about 300 are inhabited. They are but 500 miles from the China coast, with the northernmost about sixty-five miles from Formosa, the southern outpost of Japan. The southernmost of the Philippines is within twenty miles of British Borneo and the Dutch East Indies.

Thus the temptation to those seeking refuge from poverty, or war, or what they may deem oppression, is always present. It is admitted that with the present coast guard equipment it is utterly impossible to enforce the regulations which have been imposed. Thus presented the problem seems to be one to which no ready solution will be found. The invasion, peaceful though it may be, is not welcomed while internal problems remain unsolved. Were the newcomers of a class devoted to and trained in agriculture or other productive industries they could be quite easily assimilated and perhaps as easily governed. But they, like many immigrants in the United States, seem to prefer to engage in trade. They keep small shops, and are said to be able to undersell their Filipino competitors.

There are limitless opportunities in the rich agricultural sections of the islands where even so-called undesirable immigrants could render welcome service in farming. Perhaps it may be found that the best of a difficult situation can be made by inducing the refugees to shun the cities and villages. After thirty years it does not appear that the development of the natural wealth of the islands is likely to progress satisfactorily under the impulse of Filipino labor. The peaceful invasion that has been going on, even in violation of an established rule, should not, perhaps, be regarded as a menace to vested authority.

"It Was Necessary"

BARON VON HUENEFELD, of the famous German-Irish flying trio, asked in his speech before the welcoming crowd in the Boston Arena a striking question, and himself answered it. After describing the great amount of labor and preparation which precedes successful achievement, and after dwelling briefly on the element of risk to be overcome, he cried, "Men ask why in the face of all this, such a flight is undertaken." The answer was one of keen penetration, "It was necessary!"

For some years it has been the fashion among historians to attribute most of the explorations of men to the hope for gain. It is undoubtedly true that the hope for gain has been a contributing motive, but whether or not it is the main motive is questionable. Certainly much of the exploration work has yielded the explorers little gain except knowledge, nor have they expected more. Sometimes it appears that the less the gain and the more the risk, the greater the

number of men clamoring for the opportunity. Rather it is the irresistible challenge of the unconquered. So soon as a horizon is sighted men are impelled to learn what lies beyond. Little by little the land yielded up its ways, and little by little men crept from it upon the sea. It is said that the invention of the compass made it possible for men to strike out across large bodies of water, but it is probably more true that the determination to strike out made the invention of the compass inevitable.

With land and water becoming tractable, the next great challenge was the unconquered airway. Those who first lifted their heads and snuffed the wind were derided and mocked, and it would have been far easier for them to live with their fellows had they given up their notions that men could one day fly. But their vision was more than they could resist, and they were compelled to make the attempt. They felt that within them which makes men's progress inevitable, and they were touched to action by it. No doubt all who have contributed to forward movements would answer with Baron von Huenefeld to the question why they did what they did, "It was necessary!"

Happy Homes a Monument

IF YOU seek his monument, look around you. (si monumentum requiris, circumspice), is the epitaph of that famous architect in stone, Sir Christopher Wren. It applies with no less appropriateness to Sir Ebenezer Howard, whose achievement has been to show by practical example that the "brick boxes with slate roofs," as John Burns once called the habitations of his industrial fellows, can be improved upon, and that homes with light, air and wholesome garden surroundings can be provided for city workers upon an economic basis. Fifty years ago Howard worked upon a farm where Howard City, Neb., stands. Chicago afterward gave him business experience and a knowledge of stenography. Work in the press gallery of the British House of Commons later on when he went home to England widened his outlook upon the world in general.

In 1898 was published his "Garden Cities of Tomorrow," in which he set down in workable shape ideas based partly upon his own experiences and partly upon what he had learned from the writings of Edward Bellamy and other social reformers. The following year he founded an association which was the parent of Letchworth, Hertfordshire—England's first garden city. He lectured untiringly for this cause. Lord Leverhulme, Lord Northcliffe, George Cadbury and others took it up. By 1902 had been raised £20,000 without promise of any dividend. The following year a company was founded with £300,000 nominal capital. An estate of 3800 acres of agricultural land was taken up and building commenced. The company retained the freehold, but after 5 per cent on capital had been paid, all profits were utilized for the benefit of the town. Several business firms established factories on the site and within ten years a thriving, progressive community numbering several thousand had established itself.

Howard received knighthood from the King in recognition of what he had done, but he sought neither fame nor profit. He settled down in a small house in Letchworth and continued to earn his living as a shorthand reporter. In 1919, entirely on his own responsibility and with borrowed money, he secured 1700 acres, subsequently increased to 2400, also in Hertfordshire, where Welwyn City has since grown upon similar lines. He then moved to that locality. He remained until his passing, this month, director of both the Letchworth and the Welwyn schemes. He was also president of the International Federation for Town and Country Planning and Garden Cities. His example has stimulated others to similar beneficial enterprises in other parts of the world. Happy human homes are a monument to his work.

Teaching the Electorate to Think

THEY are vital questions which Prof. William B. Munro propounds in his article in the National Municipal Review regarding the full significance of "getting out the vote." He dares to ask, for example, whether some methods employed to achieve this aim are genuinely of service to good government, and states unequivocally that to vote unintelligently is a greater disservice to the commonwealth than not to vote at all.

That merely casting a ballot is far from representing all there is to the duty of citizenship is today quite generally recognized—certainly far more so than once was the case. Abuses have been seen operating so as to invalidate the very purposes of an election. Ignorance has been played upon by unscrupulous vote getters to the undoing of the cause of justice and honor. This story was told against himself by M. Citroën at a lunch given in his honor by the American Club of this city. He also said he hoped to increase his production shortly to 1000 cars a day, since inquiries showed that 3,000,000 cars will be needed in France before long and only 1,000,000 are now in service. He is a warm admirer of the efficiency methods and mass production of the United States.

In this connection Professor Munro's contention that one way to bring out the vote is to bring out the issues assumes particular validity. Voting blindly is obviously voting dangerously. The remedy is an increase in intelligent voting, not necessarily an increase in the number of ballots cast. Progress in democracy will be found to follow progress in a genuine interest in the issues at stake. Mere numbers do not always spell progress. Quality, not quantity, is often the goal that should be aimed for. Results will speak for themselves.

Editorial Notes

"Ty" Cobb, the famous baseball player, is sure to be the greatest record breaker of the year, as every time he makes a hit and scores a run he breaks four records. They are most times at bat, most hits, most total bases and most runs.

Two boys less than ten years old traveled all around the world and learned that they liked bananas better than any other fruit. Did they, however, learn the difference between a plantain and an ordinary banana?

College, it is pointed out, should be only a start to education, not the finish, but with some it proves to be a running start.

Kitchens: Their Use, Object and Interest

TO BE really successful as a journalist," said George, "one must write on subjects of international interest," "Railways"; I said, rather mournfully, "architecture; commerce."

"Toffee," suggested Henry, carefully stirring the contents of the small saucepan he held over the fire.

"Kitchens," said my great-aunt.

Now, suggestions made by my great-aunt are often of more value than may appear on the surface, so I echoed her remark, "Kitchens!" and waited.

"No one will deny their importance, and I think they have an interest that may be called—international," said she.

"An interest, certainly," agreed Henry, "at least ours has. The lemon squeezer is never in the same place, and now George's bedroom slippers come to be on the gas stove still puzzles me."

"A bachelor kitchen must be treated separately," said my great-aunt. "It's like mushrooms and mistletoe and holly—passing strange."

"So is the caravan kitchen," I added, warming to the subject. "To sit up in bed and reach round the corner for the mop isn't really visiting a kitchen at all. That's what makes it so jolly."

"Mab's bungalow is the same," said George. "You can fill the kettle without taking your feet off the sitting-room mantelpiece. Count out caravans and bungalows and bachelors."

"Washing up," I said promptly, albeit dolefully.

"Romance," said George.

"History for me," said Henry. "You, Great-Aunt?"

"Beauty," said my great-aunt.

"Say you get simple beauty and naught else," began George, sententiously.

"No quotations, please, until Lambie writes the subject up," said Henry.

"Sheer utility," I said, "that's what kitchens stand for, as far as I can see. How do you manage to connect them with romance, George?"

"There once lived a maiden," began George, "who spent most of her time in the kitchen. One night her family maid slipped off to a ball at the royal palace. The kitchen maid soon followed, thanks to the mousetrap and a pair of glass slippers. You know the rest! The lost shoe, the frantic prince, the herald under the windows, the excitement of the family! Then the royal visit to the kitchen! Picture it, Lambie! Washing-up neglected, saucepans boiling over, prince sitting on the table, herald trying on the shoe. It fits! Eureka! A crown and wedding bells! There's romance for you."

I began to brighten up. "I'd forgotten that. It's worth thinking about. Romance and kitchens, kitchens and romance." Henry, when has a kitchen made history?"

"Twice," said Henry, "twice at least. Where should we be now if Alfred hadn't burnt the cakes? Tell me that. And where does one burn cakes but in a kitchen?"

"Scrape the bottom of that saucepan," interrupted my great-aunt, "or you'll find that one can burn toffee in a sitting room."

"That's once," I admitted. "The other time, Henry?"

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

NO SCENE for a great many years at the Opéra can be recalled equal in splendor or in peculiar interest than that of the opening performance of the cycle given by the Vienna State Opera. Seats were sold out weeks in advance. People even in the fourth gallery were in evening clothes. Ambassadors were present and ladies in the boxes heavily jeweled. Not since the war had a foreign opera company been invited to Paris, and there was a time when German operas were rejected here, so that the appearance and acclaim of the Vienna company has more musical importance. It is fortunate with such elaborate preparations that the performance itself of Beethoven's "Fidelio" was far finer than anyone had even dared hope for. Even the orchestra had to rise as a body and acknowledge the applause, to say nothing of the conductor and principal singers. This occasion has certainly done more to cement Franco-Austrian friendship than any other single event since the close of hostilities in 1918.

Appearance of the first luscious cherries of the season has elicited from the observer the comment that the presence of cherries in France is due to the invasion so long ago of Gaul by the Romans. Baths, roads, laws and cherries were brought to western Europe by the Romans. It was the epicure Lucullus, stanch general though he was, who returned from a campaign in Asia in 73 B. C. with a chestful of cherry trees. These were planted in Rome. After Gaul had been successfully colonized, the Romans turned to their gardens and imported the cherry trees which are supposed to be the ancestors of those which have been recently blossoming in France and are now yielding the first ripe fruit.

"Is this you, Monsieur Citroën?" queried a voice over the telephone. "Yes," replied the "Henry Ford" of France, manufacturer of 400 Citroën cars daily. "Is it true?" questioned the voice again, "that you once made a car in seven and one-half minutes?" M. Citroën gave the assurance that this was quite correct. "Then," said the voice at the other end of the wire, "I must be the unfortunate owner of that car," and put down the receiver. This story was told against himself by M. Citroën at a lunch given in his honor by the American Club of this city. He also said he hoped to increase his production shortly to 1000 cars a day, since inquiries showed that 3,000,000 cars will be needed in France before long and only 1,000,000 are now in service. He is a warm admirer of the efficiency methods and mass production of the United States.

Uniform height and style of buildings about public squares is a feature of Paris architecture which at least one important American hopes apparently to introduce in the further city planning of Washington. It is a well-known fact that Major l'Enfant, who laid out the plans for Washington (but for an area one-seventh the present size), took his ideas mainly from Paris. Last year a National Park and Planning Commission was set up by Congress, with among its duties the job of keeping Washington beautiful and adding to its attractiveness. J. C. Nichols of this commission has been in Paris studying the architecture here with a view to continuing Major l'Enfant's purpose of embodying Parisian features in the layout of the capital of the United States. Mr. Nichols has been studying particularly the settings of buildings to give distance and a pleasing ensemble. In an interview he remarked that "the French have the quality of putting the right relation between a building and its approach."

It falls to the lot of few actors to be a member of the same theater for half a century. This has just been accomplished by Eugène Silvain of the state theater, the Théâtre de la Comédie-Française. He emerged a pupil of distinction from the Conservatoire in 1878 and his first role happened to be in the performance of "Phèdre," in which Sarah Bernhardt was also making her first appearance. In these intervening fifty years, M. Silvain has acted probably in every play of importance at this so-called House of Molière. There was an impressive ceremony on the evening of his fiftieth anniversary. He acted his part through in Racine's "Mithridate," and then the entire company assembled and rendered homage to their dis-